

TAFT'S IDEAS OF LEGISLATION

HE DECLARES CORPORATIONS SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

With New Jersey Legislature Why There's Some "Centralization" in Washington and Decries It—Is for Ship Subsidy
—Baron Takahira Talks Business.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—Secretary Taft brought his Presidential campaign to New Jersey to-day on a brief, personally conducted tour. He was accompanied by Baron Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, who with the Secretary had been invited to speak at the annual dinner of the Trenton Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Taft not only fulfilled this engagement but attended a public reception in the Executive Chamber, addressed the Legislature in joint session and gave a private audience to the legislative correspondents.

In addressing the Chamber of Commerce Mr. Taft dealt principally with the commercial possibilities between this country and the Orient, though he spoke at length about the rumors of trouble between the United States and Japan and came out strongly for ship subsidies. In speaking to the Legislature he dealt with the duty of legislators generally and also of the great centralization of power in the Federal Government. This he was inclined to attribute not entirely to arrogation of power by the Federal Government but to failure on the part of State legislators to perform their proper functions.

Secretary Taft and Baron Takahira arrived in Trenton at 5 o'clock, and later were escorted to the State House, where a public reception was held. Among the callers were ex-Gov. Griggs, ex-Gov. Murphy, ex-Gov. Stokes, ex-United States Senator Dryden, members of the Senate, Assembly, State officials and politicians, big and little, from all sections of the State. After an hour of hand shaking the guests were escorted by Gov. Fort to the Assembly chamber, where the Legislature had convened in joint session. The galleries were crowded and the reception was cordial. Baron Takahira referred to the traditional relations which had existed between the two countries and said they would be strengthened by a promotion of commercial intercourse of each.

Of the subject of legislative functions Secretary Taft said that it seemed to him quite as much a duty of the Legislature in preparing a law to do so with a view to its enforcement and its effect as it is the duty of the Executive to see that it is enforced afterward. He continued:

"I know you all have had the experience that it takes a good deal of courage sometimes to discriminate in favor of what is really in the interests of the public and what is really in the interests of the private. For instance, let me give you a citation of a case. We have been boasting in Ohio that the poor man can go into a justice of the peace's court and bring suit for \$10 and he can carry that case clear up to the Supreme Court, and that is the kind of a State that we have—that is the way we look after the poor man. Well, as a matter of fact that is a very poor way to look after the poor man. The truth is that these opportunities for appeals are always in the interest of those who are prepared to fight litigation.

I think sometimes it takes great courage to grant a franchise which is favorable to a corporation than it does to deny such a franchise when the franchise really operates to the benefit of the public by enabling a corporation legitimately to earn a profit and not put it in such a position as to make it essential that the corporation should defraud somebody in order that it should carry on its business with a profit.

In other words, one in dealing with corporations or with anything else that the State has to do with must do justly not only for the State but for the person with whom the State deals, because if there is anything that a business man ought to know it is that the making of a contract that is hard on the other party, be it a lease or a contract for construction or anything else that drives a third party to the wall, becomes in the end most burdensome and altogether unprofitable for the business man who has the just side of the contract or the lease.

I don't agree with those gentlemen who are so anxious to have laws enforced on many subjects that they look around and believe as there is greater power in the Federal Government than there is in the State Government everything ought to be done by the Federal Government. I don't agree with that at all. It is true that there are some subjects that appeal to one as subjects that ought to be covered by uniform legislation.

The function of the State is perhaps not quite so important to-day as it was at the time when the Constitution was enacted, but it isn't because the function has changed. It is only because the duties within that function have become more important for the Federal Government than for the State government, because of the enormous development of this country.

The strength of this country is in the fact that we do not have all the power at Washington, that the power does rest, a great deal of it, in forty-six different States. I tremble to think that this Government would become if everything was centered on the Potomac in the District of Columbia.

The States, the Governors and the Legislatures must not lose their sense of responsibility in respect to their duties within their functions. The great weakness of the States—I do not think it is the Federal Government, but I have seen it in many States—the great weakness is a willingness to have the Government take the burden with respect to money and appropriation, or subjects that really ought to be attended to by the State treasury and State government. That is an insidious way of working in the Federal jurisdiction, but I am glad to say that Congress generally shows a pretty bold front against that, and I am glad to believe that we are maintaining to-day as sacred the lines between the State and Federal Government laid down, as they have been, by a tribunal great as the Supreme Court of the United States.

At the Chamber of Commerce dinner Secretary Taft came out in favor of ship subsidies, saying:

With our coast line on the Pacific, with the deep interest we have in the Chinese trade, certainly we ought to take steps to assist the reconstruction and maintenance of steamers carrying the American flag from our west coast to the Orient. The bill which offers inducements for the construction of ships to earn the mail subsidies proposed will be an experiment in this direction, and if it proves to be successful it ought to be followed by greater and greater Government contributions to the building up of our merchant marine.

I cannot understand any difference in principle between Government assistance to our merchant marine and our protective tariff system, our system of improvement of internal waterways, or any other method by which the general welfare is promoted through the Government's assistance of particular industries, in which all may engage. Let us hope that the mail subsidy bill leads to the establishment of direct lines between New York and South America, on the one hand and between the Pacific coast, Japan, China and the Philippines on the other, and that it may be the means of pointing out how a wider system of maintenance of the marine may be inaugurated in the public interest.

Of the relations of the United States and Japan and of those who have discussed them Secretary Taft said:

The relations between Japan and the United States during the last two years have much occupied the headlines of the sensational newspapers of this country and of Europe. A number of the European press were determined that there should be war between the United States and Japan even if both parties were destroyed, and they tried to it. The unfortunate disturbances at San Francisco and the diplomatic controversies that arose were made the occasion for the circulation of the most distressing rumors, which were from time to time repeated. It was found, however, that nothing had occurred

at San Francisco which it was not within the power of the two Governments to settle by ordinary diplomatic methods. The question of immigration seems quite within the power of the two Governments, without legislation on either side, to bring to a satisfactory adjustment.

And these same scribes and prophets of evil made themselves bawdy with their shouts about the sending of the fleet of battleships to the Pacific was not only inexpedient but would certainly precipitate war and was intended to do so. Alas for the reputation of these prophets of evil, no sooner has the fleet reached our eastern shores upon the Pacific than the Government of Japan sends a most cordial invitation, couched in the friendliest tone, asking that our fleet visit the ports of Japan. This invitation the Government has accepted in the same cordial tone, because it realizes the sincerity of the hospitality which is offered.

The Japanese have their energies directed toward the civilization and settlement and progress of Corea, which has come under their protection and control, of the Liautung Peninsula, of which they now have a lease from the Chinese Government, and of the island of Formosa, which they took over from China after the Chinese war. The uplifting of these countries and their peoples presents problems sufficient to test the highest statesmanship of the leading men of Japan, and furnishes every reason for saying that they have no room for such a purposeless task as a war with the United States.

In closing the Secretary made a plea for a big army and navy, saying:

In the light of our obligation to protect our trade and encourage it in the Pacific and elsewhere, in the light of our obligation to the republics of the hemisphere, in the light of our obligation to defend our dependencies against attack, in the light of our position as a world power with the plainest duty to uphold international morality in all international dealings, it is not of the utmost importance that in order that our influence may be felt, in order that we may give weight to what we say, that we should maintain a navy and an army commensurate with our resources, with our coast line, with the extent of our country and our population?

I do not say this in any jingo spirit. No one hates war or the prospects of it more than I do. But I am confident that the maintenance of our navy in a manner commensurate with our resources and the recognition of our army in such a way as to permit its speedy expansion under stress of emergency will be most useful to secure the continuity of the peace under which we shall strive and attain the highest aim of popular government.

Baron Takahira's address was devoted entirely to a description of the close and friendly relations, commercial and otherwise, of Japan and the United States, of the mutual advantages to be gained by participation by the commercial interests of this country in the big exposition which will be held in Japan in 1912. He told of the introduction of Japanese silk at that exposition and the steady advance of the sale of it hereafter until in 1906 it amounted to \$5,000,000, or nearly 3,000,000 pounds. He went on:

Now, gentlemen, you have seen what effect the Centennial Exposition produced upon the silk trade and consequently upon the growth of general commerce between the United States and Japan. Allow me to take this occasion to make a few remarks in regard to the Japanese exposition now in contemplation to be held in Tokyo in 1912. We call it the Grand Exposition of Japan, and it is the largest one in its nature and scope which we have at present.

Therefore, if in consideration of the fact that Japan has taken part in all the world's fairs that have ever been held in this country since 1876 the American manufacturers would participate in our proposed exhibition, we shall be highly gratified to welcome them and do all in our power to help them. All the commercial and industrial possibilities of the Far East.

The geographical position of Japan makes her peculiarly fit for such enterprise in bringing the whole of Asia into one focus and showing all Asiatic products in contrast with those of America and Europe. It may give rise to a good opportunity to study the taste and need of all the peoples of the Far East which is fast becoming the world's market. You may discover during the exhibition many articles which have not hitherto found their way to the East from your factories with the same time many Asiatic articles which have remained hidden. We are mutually concerned in this coming exhibition, which cannot help but result in reciprocal benefit to all those concerned.

Gentlemen, the United States opened Japan to foreign commerce by sending there the famous Perry expedition some half a century ago and reorganized the Philippine Islands in the late years by introducing an improved system of government and thereby securing the permanent peace of the islands. As the peacemaker for the Far Eastern struggle has most deservedly earned the gratitude of the peoples of those regions.

All these circumstances taken into consideration, I doubt not your participation in the coming exhibition of the arts of peace in Japan will create a new era for the commercial development of the two borders of the Pacific and will tend to form the strongest ties between the Americans and the Asiatic people for their mutual friendship and common interests, with every prospect of beneficial result to the peace of the world.

The Seagoers.
Sailing to-day by the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen:

Mme. Calvé, Benjamin Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Dufrane, P. H. Ashmead, William T. Aldrich, the Countess de Langensberg, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Perrier, Henry Siegel, George C. Tyler, Herman H. Wolf and Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried W. Mayer.

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ART CENTRE HERE PLANNED

PROJECT DISCUSSED AT DINNER OF THE MACDOWELL CLUB.

Which Aims to Unite Those Interested in Arts, Literature and the Drama
—Speakers Favor a MacDowell House Where Students Might Work and Live.

There was a dinner in the Fine Arts Building in West Fifty-seventh street on Sunday evening of a character very unusual in this city and significant of a movement going on in New York, and indeed throughout the country, of which little has been heard in a public way. Although the tables were filled with persons whose names are prominent in the artistic, literary, musical and social worlds, no word of the dinner reached the newspaper offices in advance with invitations to send reporters as is customary with the large public or semi-public dinners with which the winter season is plentifully sprinkled.

The galleries of the Fine Arts Building, adorned with the paintings and sculptures of the annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, which is now being held there, took on the aspect of a reception early in the evening, after which about three hundred men and women seated themselves at thirty round tables which taxed the floor space of the large Vanderbilt gallery. It was the third annual dinner of the MacDowell Association, more properly called the MacDowell Club, which is not to be confused with the Edward MacDowell Memorial Association, the latter having in charge the MacDowell fund, although the two are in natural sympathy.

The club, started some time before the composer's death, has grown more rapidly since his death, until its president, the portrait painter John W. Alexander, was able to announce on Sunday evening that it has now a membership of 500. Its purpose is the expression of an aim, which always animated Mr. MacDowell and now finds many supporters, to bring into closer contact musicians, composers, singers, painters, sculptors, writers, actors, architects, in a word to draw together those interested in the arts, literature and the drama. This project has a part in a general movement now observable in America to give art a stronger place and influence in the common and public life. Members of the MacDowell Club have been instrumental in organizing similar associations in different parts of the country and have found a surprisingly ready field.

It is known that Mr. MacDowell left his New England country home to be used as a place of work and rest by artists and musicians. The larger project of a MacDowell house in New York city where students in the arts may find a place to work and live under proper patronage and encouragement, and where all those of the classes already spoken of may find a nucleus for cooperative work and a closer professional intercourse, had willing and in some instances earnest support among the speakers representative of different lines of work who addressed the dinner on Sunday evening.

Among these were Mr. Alexander, Frederick Crowninshield, Augustus Thomas, Hamlin Garland, Daniel Frohman, Andrew Dippel, Col. G. B. M. Harvey, Harrison S. Morris of Philadelphia and Prof. Honda, who is just now in this country representing the Mikado's Government in the study of general education and who was brought into the discussion on the ground of the mutual interest that Japan and the United States find in each other and the intensely artistic proclivities of the Japanese people.

Among the others at the tables were Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull, Robert Underwood Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Blaisdell, Mr. and Mrs. Irving R. Wiles, Ben Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Bellonaugh, Mme. Calvé, Enrico Caruso, Victor Maurel, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Spies Kip, Miss Letitia McKim, Miss Mary A. W. Alexander, Eugene H. Hefley, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Couderc, Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon Cox, Mrs. Dippel, Mrs. Maurel, Mrs. Daniel Frohman, Mrs. Haggis, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Al Haggis, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. J. R. Mr. and Mrs. Will Low, Mrs. Frank Miller, Mrs. Jacacci, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Snell, Mrs. Le Moyne, Louis Metcalf, Miss Mary S. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Rhinn, Horace M. A. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Charles J. Gould, Miss Hazel Mackaye, Rupert Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watrous, Mrs. Percival Knauth, David Bapham, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rosseter, Dr. and Mrs. M. E. S. Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Bryson Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Caparn, Paul Wayland Bartlett, Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Powell, Wessely Sanford, Miss Estelle Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Hill, Francis C. Jones and Frederic Dickman.

Prof. Honda did not propose to miss the opportunity of a little fun with the ladies, so he informed the company that in Japan there was one language for the men and another for the women, which led Augustus Thomas to warn him that if he would only pursue the study here a little further he would find that we too had one language for men and one for women. That is one reason, Mr. Thomas said, that makes after speaking in a mixed company so difficult.

Prof. Honda, however, had another little joke up his sleeve. Mentioning the ideographic character of the woman under the roof which he read in a magazine from the Chinese, he said that the Americans, of course, explained it to themselves satisfactorily and characteristically by assuming that it signified that the women run the household.

Mr. Dippel was enthusiastic for the MacDowell House idea. He thought Mrs. MacDowell's idea of the seven States might endow studies in it was a good one, but he failed to see why some of the rich patrons of music and the arts also should not aid this project, which would tend to make New York the real art centre of the country. In France or in England all art centres at Paris or at London, but here it was not so and could not be until the inducement and facilities were offered here.

The American student of art or of singing ought to study here, ought to be able to study here, Mr. Dippel said. Speaking immediately of singing, he said that only in this way could the results be accomplished, for if the student went to Paris he would hear only the French repertoire, if to Germany only the German, while here in New York were assembled the greatest operatic artists of all schools and the various operas were properly put on. Mr. Dippel said that the Metropolitan Opera School ought to be and he was sure would cooperate with such an institution as the MacDowell House. Mr. Dippel's prospective position in the direction of the opera house next year his utterances had the more significance.

Mr. Crowninshield, although disclaiming a technical musical knowledge, said that he was able to say with one of the Kings of France that he was not afraid of music. "That isn't altogether true, either," he added. "There is music of which I am afraid, a way of escape is provided, I am afraid."

He went on to remark that the essential sympathy between the arts was indicated by the fondness artists showed for speaking in the terms of the plastic arts. The musicians liked to talk of color and atmosphere, the painters of tone, the sculptors of line and the poets of sculptural forms. He thought, too, that the practitioners of one art were likely to be inadequate judges of the works done in another, and this partly by reason of the lack of sufficient friendly and professional intercourse with those not working in the same branch with themselves.

Professional critics, whether of music or painting, he thought, were quite usually wrong, as had been often proved by history. On the whole, he thought, the arts were bound to influence one another, and there had been painters, for instance, who had been praised into prominence by writers, only to find that after all they were not so good. For example, Haydn, who

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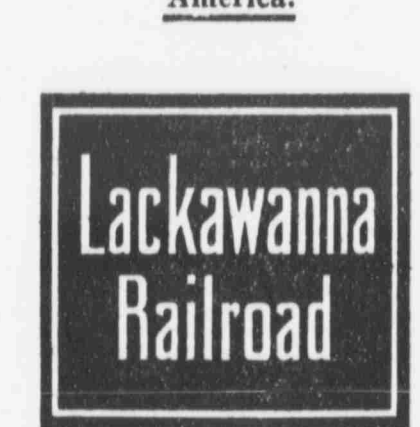
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lauded by Keats and Shelley, who spent his life trying to out-Raphael Raphael, only to find that nobody wanted his great canvases like the Napoleon at St. Helena in the Metropolitan Museum, and refusing to paint portraits (this with an exquisite bow to Mr. Alexander) became discouraged and wound up by blowing his brains out.

Mr. Crowninshield believed in the fellowship of the arts and the idea represented in the MacDowell House proposal.

Daniel Frohman said that it was necessary to move with the times, but he said emphatically that art in its best form on the stage could only be possible with a stock company and he hoped that the New Theatre in undertaking that idea would prove this and aid in the work of developing a real dramatic art here. The MacDowell House idea, he thought, had been in the mind of the artist and the promoter and development, and he should take great pleasure in organizing next season a benefit from which he felt confident several thousand dollars would be realized toward making a MacDowell House possible in New York.

Mr. Morris, who has had a good deal of experience in organizing exhibitions, joined in the general expression of opinion that such a centre as was projected, and toward which an institution like the MacDowell House would contribute largely, would be a distinct benefit to art in this country. Heretofore American painting had been the thought in art was dwelling upon American possibilities; he saw it all over the country; it was realized abroad, and he felt confident that American art had an immense future which would be more timely than such a foundation as the proposed MacDowell House.

Mr. Garland told of the organization of some of the clubs in Chicago and elsewhere and of the enthusiasm he had found in those cities. Mr. Thomas lived up the evening by pleasant personal suggestions scattered from Mr. Frohman to Mr. Alexander, and said that he had been asked to close the list of speakers, but that he demanded to see it, and when it was shown him he had said that he would stand for everything but the Harvey case. When Col. Harvey came to close the evening with a speech, the French call the mustard after dinner everybody knew what Mr. Thomas had meant.

SHOT UP A DANCE HALL.

Five Thirsty Italians Bore In and Wound Three Guests.

Five Italians went into the dancing academy of Cohen & Weisman on the ground floor of the new Atlantic Hall at 26 Delancey street last night, while a dance was going on. When accounting was made it was found that Abraham Sheller, 19 years old, of 206 Moore street, Brooklyn, had been stabbed in the right side; Isadore Weisman of 55 Norfolk street, one of the academy firm, had a bullet wound in the right arm, and Solomon Rubinstein, 18, of 19 Reade street, had been stunned by a bullet which had struck his head and ear. The three were taken to the hospital in a serious condition.

There is a saloon in the front of the ground floor. The Italians stood there for a drink, and then they went on into the dance hall. It is thought an attempt was made to put them out.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

James R. McDougal, the Ellis Island agent who was convicted last week of accepting a bribe of 1,000 marks to connive at the escape of Harry Schawer, a detained immigrant, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Chaffin in the United States Court to five months on Blackwell's Island.

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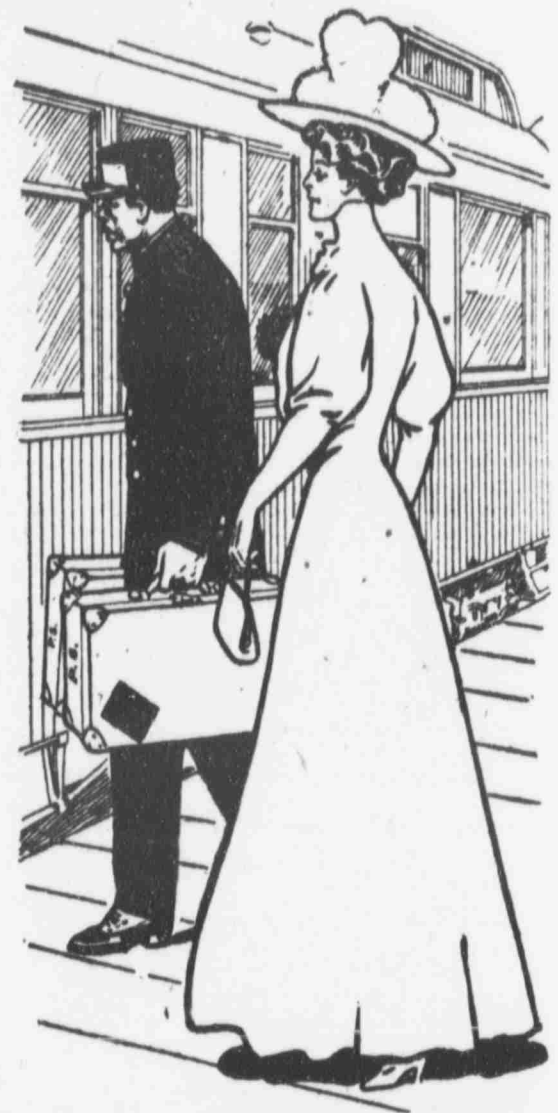
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BANG! AT THE CHINESE DINNER

FLASHLIGHTERS FILL CELESTIAL BREAKS WITH ALARM.

Banqueters Fall in Love With the Tableware and Buy It Piecemeal in the Intervals of 25 Courses—Chinese Invite Their Sunday School Teachers.

When you've had a United States dinner with trimmings just before heading for Chinatown to attend in an "official capacity" the sixteenth annual spread of the Oriental Club at the new Mandarin Tea Garden in Doyers street you learn early in the game that your lack of knowledge of things Oriental is shocking. Never take any United States liquid trimmings just before attending a Chinese dinner.

Rice wine, fortunately, is served in glasses that literally are the size of a thimble. But—every two minutes a white coated Celestial saunters toward you beneath the paper flowered ceiling and keeps right on filling and refilling and refilling the thimble and—there you are! To be exact, there you aren't. The Rev. Fung Y. Mow, superintendent of the Morning Star Mission, may be sitting in the next chair and assuring you that rice wine really isn't strong and that all of our most prudish families in China drink it regularly. Still—

Consult Ho presided. At the guest table and scattered among the tables that seated about 175 members and guests were the Rev. Charles Ackley, A. W. Bash, formerly the chief engineer of the Hankow Railroad; Joseph Singleton, former interpreter for the Chinese at the Customs House, but now a financier; Mrs. Singleton, who is a matronly American woman; Miss Hilda Singleton, a very pretty Chinese American girl who presided at the piano well after the orchestra had finished all the "Merry Widow" score; Kwa F. Pang, merchant and major-domo of the banquet; J. Alexander and wife, Judge Foster, Judge Henry of Newark, Congressman Goldfogge, who hurried all the way from Washington to attend and then hurried back at midnight; Dr. Froman Tong, a graduate of the Imperial Medical College of Tientsin, who last week passed the State medical board examination; Dr. E. A. Aronson and Mrs. Aronson; Mr. Jue Chue, the Rockefeller of Chinatown, and Messrs. Foon, Maimo and Wing. Mr. Wing had "Hon." before his name on the dinner card. He is president of the Oriental Club.

And speaking about the dinner card, the following was undertaken—were undertaken, rather:

Mushroom Chicken and Egg Soup.
Fried Shark's Fin.
Fried Boneless Fish with Pineapple.
Broiled Spring Chicken, Chinese Style.
Bird's Nest Soup, with Pickled Chicken.
Broiled Squab, with Chinese Sall.
Poon Lung Don (which is going some).
Rice, Chinese Style.
Chicken Chop Suey, with French Mushrooms.

Pineapple.
Ly Chee Nuts.
Golden Lims.
Almonds.
Crystallized Ginger.
Chinese Green Apricot.
California Orange.
Rice Cakes and Cakes.
Mar Tai Kow.
Gar Ye Sue.
You Yip.
Chinese Cigars.
Rice Wine.
Rice Wine.
Rice Wine.

That You Yip affair was great stuff, not to mention the Sue Kwong, which isn't a show girl. And all the time the proletarians of Chinatown climbed the steps and took a look and were shooed away.

There's a Reason.

Politics Club Organized at Columbia.

Columbia joined the ranks of the Intercollegiate Civic League yesterday when the Politics Club of Columbia University was organized. The club, which starts out with seventy-five members, was formed for the purpose of encouraging the study of politics and political organizations from a practical standpoint. Princeton, Yale, and H. F. Nash, '08, were elected as delegates to represent the newly organized society at the annual convention of the Intercollegiate League, which is to be held in this city on April 1.

Judge Foster, who has travelled and knows a lot about the Chinese, spoke in the same vein. All this time the guests were falling in love with the tableware and buying it from the cashier. As a result most of Judge Foster's interesting remarks were speeded rapidly by the ringing of the bell of the cash register. The speaker wasn't bothered, however, nor was the Chinese waiter who handles the cash for the house. He even smiled agreeably.

Judge Henry added some remarks before the flashlight brigade arrived. The pictures were acted in good faith and supposed that the Oriental present knew that it is the prerogative of camera brigades always to blow up dinner parties and best a retreat under the blanket of smoke. But the Chinese present didn't know. Many seemed to think that that old affair between the Hip Sings and the On Leongs was on again and was approaching a crisis. But the American folks present—and half the party was American—petted them back to composure, and the banquet was resumed at the nineteenth course.

Julian Mitchell might have staged the banquet room, with its soft lights and its maze of artificial leaves and flowers that hid the walls and ceilings. Tiny paper lanterns nestled among the leaves, and under these were human decorations in the form of American girls in gladdened evening gowns. The gowns were not just the kind Mr. Mitchell would have supplied, however. Most of the girls were Sunday school teachers connected with various Chinese missions.

As the newspaper trains were being made up the courses were working around to the early twenties and going strong.

Prizes for Columbia's Budding Literateurs.

Awards were made yesterday in Columbia University's annual belles-lettres contest by Prof. Joel E. Spingarn of the department of comparative literature. R. L. Roeder of the sophomore class was the winner of the first prize for the best poem. The prize for the best short story was awarded to J. G. Colton, a freshman, and honorable mention was given to G. W. Cronyn, '10, for a narrative poem entitled "The Crystal Springs." Roeder's poem is in dramatic form with the subject "Venice." Fifteen poems, nine short stories and eight essays were submitted in the competition.

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"There's a Reason."

